

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 14, 1866.

The Medical Profession.

The demoralization of the war may be seen in every department, trade and profession. The Medical Profession has not escaped this common injury and degeneracy. Its members, many of them, did their duty nobly in the war, and their humane, self-sacrificing labors and heroic spirit, give honor and lustre to their names, and add much to the common glory of the Southern armies. But as a whole it cannot be denied that the professional standard is now lower than at any former time; and never was the spirit of medical reform and improvement more needed than now. Formerly, under the direction of wise and good men of the profession in this State, much good was done for the public and the science of medicine by the machinery of county medical societies, a State Medical Society, and a State Medical Journal. By these laudable means and measures, much was done to unite and harmonize the profession; to develop its resources, to improve its science, to elevate its standard and tone, and to contribute to the health and lives of the people. But all these means of good and progress were in the main necessarily suspended during the war, and deplorable evils have hence resulted, to which we have just alluded.

In this view we are glad to learn that steps are about to be taken to reorganize the profession of the State—to revive county Medical Societies and establish additional ones, and to call together again soon the State Medical Society. We are gratified at this, and we should be pleased to see a State Medical Journal also established at an early day as practicable. The profession in other States are moving in these matters, and why should the medical men of our State lag behind? The medical officers of North Carolina, like her brave and generous soldiers, were not during the war surpassed in ability, skill and patriotism by those of any other State, and why now should the medical men of the State allow themselves to be surpassed?

We are glad to know that the physicians of Wilmington and New Hanover are about to form a County Medical Association, or to revive the old County Medical Society. It is only by combination in this way that elevation and progress can best be attained, and the evils of empiricism, demagogism, and low conduct be best eradicated from an injured profession, whose existence is indispensable to the community.

The Southern Relief Fair.

The second week of the great Southern Relief Fair opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, under most favorable auspices. The throngs of visitors were even greater than on previous days. The vast hall of the Maryland Institute was filled in a few minutes, and so great in a short time became the crowd as to render promenade impracticable. Nevertheless, the greatest enthusiasm and high good humor characterized the vast assemblage.

The Board of Managers have determined positively to close the fair to-night, still contributions of goods and money continue to be sent in. The donations of cash on Monday amounted to \$3,258.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, just released from prison in Washington, visited the fair on Monday, and after viewing the prominent objects of interest and dining with the ladies in the luncheon room, took his departure, evidently much pleased with his visit. Among the recent donations, one of the most notable is a lot of ground, twenty-five feet front and one hundred and twenty-two feet deep, situated on the north-east corner of St. Paul and Federal streets, presented by Mrs. B. C. Howard, the President of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." This handsome present will be raffled, two hundred chances, at \$5 each.

The Great Southern Fair.

The Great Southern Fair held in Baltimore closed Thursday night. It was a great success. It could not have resulted otherwise, for the generosity, the beauty, the wealth, and the benevolence of thousands of people were combined in this noble effort to relieve the sufferings of the Southern people. It had also all the aids that business skill and energy could bestow. The amounts realized, and the manner of their distribution will be duly announced.

Several days since, a Southern lady while attending the Fair, took from her neck a valuable gold chain and presented it in aid of the great charity, saying that she would give her watch also, but that it was prized as a memento. This chain being raffled on Wednesday, was won by Dr. Purcell of Baltimore, who generously deposited it with the managers of the raffle, to be returned to the fair donor. From the countless number of contributions on Wednesday, the day previous to the closing, we select the following: "from Mr. Canfield, of Richmond, a bunch of brass keys, verified to be as being the keys of the magazine of that city whilst General Lee had his headquarters there," from Mr. R. G. Horton, of the New York *Day Book*, a crocheted bed quilt, with the name of B. E. Lee worked in the centre, done by a lady seventy years of age, and a child seven years of age, daughter of Mr. Horton; two oil paintings of the Natural Bridge, by Mrs. M. H. Houston, of Richmond; a camel hair shawl, valued at \$600, from A. T. Stewart, of New York; a splendid cushion, from one of General Lee's daughters; part of the coat worn by General Stonewall Jackson when he received his fatal wound, near Chancellorsville; a valuable lot of books from C. B. Richardson, publisher, New York; an oil painting of Col. John S. Mosby, from Thomas A. Wilmar, New York; a cane, cut by Henry Clay, at Ashland, from Mr. Redmond, New York; a bouquet of magnificent flowers from the plains of Manassas, from Mrs. Susan Pennington, delivered by Adams' Express Company; bouquets of lovely spring flowers from Mrs. B. M. E. Croton, Miss J. V. Sandy, and G. V. Spencer, of Tappanahock, Virginia; a cabinet oil painting of General Lee, by Miss May, of New York.

A very liberal offer has been made by Doctors Winchell and Kloeber, of the celebrated steam dental establishment, No. 162 Saratoga street.—They propose to give their entire receipts for drawing teeth by their new process during the present week for the benefit of the general fund. Mrs. Charles Baker, at tables 17 and 18, has received the following note, which explains itself:

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE,
BALTIMORE, MD., April 10, 1866.

My Dear Mrs. Baker: Having been the war enjoyed a liberal patronage from the Southern States, to whose relief the ladies of Baltimore have so generously devoted themselves, and wishing to contribute what lies in my power to so noble a cause, I shall be pleased if you will accept the following as a donation:

For each of the remaining Southern States, one scholar-ship for tuition in English, classical and mathematics. Value of each, one hundred dollars.

I trust that your efforts will be rewarded by a success beyond your most sanguine expectations.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE A. HULSE McLEOD,
Principal.

The attendance upon the Fair was as great upon the last as any previous day. We are not informed what disposition will be made of such goods as were left unsold at the close of the Fair.

A Silver Lining.

The political clouds look dark. The storm which has been gathering within the National Capitol seems about to discharge its collected wrath over the defenceless South. The expulsion of Mr. Stockton from the Senate, and Messrs. Vorhees and Brooks from the House of Representatives, by which means the Radicals have rendered powerless the veto of the President, and the endorsement of these outrages by the people of Connecticut at their recent election, consummate all the worst anticipations of the Southern people, and are fruitful sources of gloom and despondency.

Yet our people have much to hope for in the future, and have reason to be thankful to the Giver of all good for his many mercies to us. One year ago we surrendered as a conquered people, subject to the terms of the conqueror. Many of our cities were burned, large districts of country plundered and left desolate, our currency destroyed, our system of labor suddenly and violently revolutionized, and our whole political and social government uprooted.

Who could have supposed that in one year so much would have been accomplished in the work of restoration. Our cities, Phoenix-like, have risen from their ashes; commerce and trade, to a very great extent, is revived; and our people generally, with an energy never by necessity, have resumed their business pursuits. Capital from a distance, has to an extent beyond our most hopeful expectation, sought investment here—and we need but a good crop and the ordinary recompense to industry, to make the convalescence, which now marks our social condition, permanent and the precursor of continued health and vigor.

Our political situation is hopeful, so long as the President is firm in his course of justice and mercy, which has thus far characterized him. One year ago we had no political rights, but what were granted by a capricious and arbitrary military authority. First, amnesty, with a few necessary exceptions, and then, within the year, a proclamation announcing that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the Southern States is at an end, and is henceforth so to be regarded, has restored us, so far as the Executive power extends, to our rights under the civil government.

We have much to hope for. The President's work of reconstruction will yet be brought to a full and happy completion. So deeply is it planted in the hearts of the conservative and law-abiding people of the country, founded as it is upon the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States, that, though its success may be delayed by the temporary power of the enemies of the Government, its progress will be upward and onward, until it will overthrow those, whose dangerous temerity can hardly be entirely attributable to an honest fanaticism. The Ship of State, under charge of the wise and bold helmsman, will survive the storm which is now spending its strength, in mad fury, against her sides, and the day will soon come when the honest masses will throw off the spell of dangerous inactivity or misguided opposition, which now marks their course towards the General Government and rush, with resistless enthusiasm, to the rescue of the country.

We should not despond. We can be by a cheerful and contented discharge of our duties, add strength to the President and his friends at the North, and by close attention and industry to our business occupations, destroy the financial and commercial depression, at present existing. We can aid those friends who are fighting our battles for us, by proving, by our conduct, that the President's confidence in our loyalty is not misplaced; that the insurrection is indeed at an end.

Returning Sense of Justice.

The New York *Post*, somewhat radical in its views, gives the following very sensible advice:

"Let us try a new plan. Let us say to the Southern people, 'You shall be in all things as free as we are; you shall be represented in Congress; you shall say what you please; shout for whom you please; wear what colors you like; elect whom you like; we only require that you shall grant the same right to us, that you shall keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right which you demand for yourselves.' We believe there is common sense enough among the Southern people, and statesmanship enough among their leading men to accept and fulfill these conditions, and where they find it difficult at the moment, to receive kindly the assistance of the general government. And if there is not, we are strong enough to enforce these simple rights, and we are bound to do so with utmost vigilance."

This advice contains the touch-stone to reunion and fraternal feeling. "Keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right you demand for yourselves," is all that can justly be demanded of us as citizens of the United States. Do not prescribe certain colors as loyal and certain others as disloyal. Do not compel us to elect men in whom we have no confidence. We are willing and anxious to be tested by all proper means, in regard to our loyalty, but do not require us either to be false to the memory of our glorious dead, or forgetful of the living.

We hope the sentiments of the *Post*, may yet rise above the petty passions of the hour, and that the North may appreciate the feelings, which the people of the South have for those who fought for what they honestly believed to be a good and righteous cause. The Southern heart must indeed cease to throb before it ceases to venerate those who died for her, or to cherish those who fought her battles. The character of the Southern people must fall to such a low ebb as to render them worthless as citizens, when they cease to recall with honest pride, the gallant deeds and uncomplaining suffering of their sons, which will for all time to come, illumine Southern history, and believe, as so beautifully expressed by a Northern statesman, that the many noble qualities manifested by Southern heroes in the war, reflect honor not upon the South alone, but upon the whole American name and character.

The Civil Rights Bill is the sixth in the history of the country, which the Presidential veto failed to arrest in its enactment into a law. Four of the previous cases were local Internal Improvement Bills vetoed by President Pierce; and the other was a bill relating to revenue cutters, &c., vetoed by President Tyler.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.—The movements in favor of a great confederation of all the Canadian Provinces are making decided progress. In New Brunswick the people have declared for the scheme by repeated acts, both in and out of the Legislature, and the Ministry, which is opposed to it, can scarcely get any support. In a recent address to the Ministry, a paragraph opposing a confederation was replaced by another favoring it, by a large majority, only three votes being recorded in the negative.

A Statesman.

Having given our readers several notable examples of Senatorial morals, and the low state to which party rancor and sectional hate had brought Congressional honor and reputation, we desire to relieve the dark picture with some bright coloring. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, when about to vote to sustain the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, in the course of his remarks, read the instructions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, commanding him and his colleague to vote for the Civil Rights Bill, in order to pass it over the veto of the President. In declining to obey these instructions, Mr. Doolittle, in the course of an able exposition of the reasons which induced him to adhere to his course, remarked:

"I know, sir, that if I disregard these instructions, and vote to sustain the President's policy, that will terminate my public life. But I would not sit here for an hour with the weight upon my conscience which I would have if I failed in this hour in what I conceive to be my duty to my country. I respect the opinions of the men who have instructed me, but I have been deceived and misinformed. If they were here, they would think and act differently."

The telegraph already announced that the Legislature of Wisconsin has passed resolutions of censure against this patriotic Senator, who dared to do right, when policy demanded him to do wrong, and they now insist upon his resignation. This act may indeed terminate the public life of Mr. Doolittle, for political madness and fanatical blindness seem to control the councils of his State, but such a patriotic, self-sacrificed and exalted example of statesmanship, is worthy the Senate in its palmy days, and will link Mr. Doolittle's name with the immortal galaxy of statesmen and patriots, who on the floor of the Senate Chamber have added lustre to the American name long after such stilted pignions as Sumner, Morrill and Co., have withered from notice.

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith.

We very cheerfully make room for the letter of our correspondent "Norman," correcting an error we had fallen into, and also giving the particulars of the death of the gallant officer whose name heads this article. We were not personally acquainted with Col. Smith, but now recollect the circumstances of his death. We were a witness of the charge referred to, which cost this regiment its Lt. Colonel, and deprived it from thenceforth of the services of its Colonel, who was left in Pennsylvania, having suffered the amputation of an arm.

We were led into the error, possibly, by the kind recollections we had of a cherished class-mate and personal friend, who fell leading his regiment against the entrenchments at Bethesda Church. Side by side, with Maj. Smith, fell the youthful and chivalric Col. Willis, of the 12th Ga., whose noble deeds and glorious end is linked, in immortal glory, with the Army of Northern Virginia.

The Loan Bill.

The Loan bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, allows the Secretary of the Treasury to receive any notes or other obligations, issued by the United States in exchange for any Government bonds authorized to be issued by the act of March 3d, 1865, and also to dispose of such bonds to any amount he may deem necessary, either in the United States or elsewhere, for lawful money of or other representatives of value issued by the United States, such proceeds to be applied to the returning of Treasury notes or other Government obligations, but not more than ten millions of dollars, to be retired within six months from this time, or more than four millions in any month thereafter.

A Touching Compliment.

A compliment was paid to the Senators who voted for the Civil Rights Bill, over the veto, a beautiful bouquet being presented to each one, Senator Trumbull being specially honored by a basket full for his share. This compliment was rendered "very touching," in the estimation of the Washington *Chronicle* (the editor, Dr. Forney, was also similarly touchingly complimented) from the fact that the flowers were presented, "by the colored ladies of the District." The thanks and prayers of the "white women" throughout the whole country, which cheer the Conservative Senators in their noble but unavailing patriotism, may be more to the taste of those Senators, if not so touching. It would appear from the ready and tumultuous applause of colored gentlemen, and the presentation of flowers by colored ladies in the Senate Chamber immediately upon the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, that these ladies and gentlemen may have been "soups" employed for the occasion to give effect to the national force there enacted. It has a kind of "cut and dried" appearance, common to shrewd theatrical managers.

The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish to-day, in full, the Civil Rights bill. We do this at the request of our friends, as we gave it at the time of its first passage. It having then been vetoed, the attention of many were not called particularly to its provisions. Now, as it is the law of the land, all desire to make themselves familiar with it.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A case of highway robbery was brought before Justice Conoley yesterday, in which one James Wilson, alias James Boyd, alias James Carey, was charged with having assaulted one David Watson on the public highway, and did knock down and rob the said Watson and take from him several articles of clothing and a small sum of money. This was done on the 8th day of April last.

Mr. Charles E. Stewart, a witness for the State, having been duly sworn, testified as follows: I know the defendant as Jim —, but think he goes by other names. I saw the defendant strike David Watson over the head with a club on Sunday night last. This was done near the Ball Road Bridge, in the public streets; after striking him, he took the shoes from off his (Watson's) feet, and also took some money from his pocket. The defendant then drew his knife. I told him that this would not do, and he did not use the knife. I then went off, and when I left, David Watson was still lying on the ground. When the defendant first struck the blow I said, come, stop, that won't do. If I had known you were going to do so, I would not have come ashore with you.

CRIME EXAMINED.

The defendant and myself came ashore together (from a vessel lying in the stream) and fell in with David Watson, (the man who was knocked down and robbed,) who was with us up to the time of the robbery.

TEST OF DAVID WATSON. On Sunday morning, the 8th day of April last, I fell in with the defendant and Charles E. Stewart, about 8 or 9 o'clock, a. m., and was in company with them until about 11 o'clock at night. About this time the defendant assaulted me with a club, in the public streets, near Boney Bridge, in this city. I was knocked down and a little stunned by the blow, but was sufficiently conscious to know that my hat, shoes and money were taken from me by the defendant, James Wilson. I saw the defendant with a knife in his hand, and heard the witness, Charles E. Stewart, tell him "not to do that." The defendant and Charles E. Stewart then went away together, and left me lying on the ground.

I have since found the shoes, which were taken away from me, in a bag belonging to the defendant, who acknowledged that the bag was his.

CRIME EXAMINED.

I heard Stewart tell him "not to do that, for if he had known that the bag was his, (the defendant's) was a man of that sort, (Stewart) would not have come ashore with him." The evidence being deemed sufficient to convict him, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

The defendant in the above case was also charged with larceny, in which he was said to have stolen some articles of clothing from a colored man named Larry Hubbard.

The evidence being deemed sufficient by the Court, he was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of \$200, where he will stand committed until the next term of the Superior Court, when his case will be brought up for trial.

In the above cases Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and F. D. Poisson, Esq., for the defense. This man Wilson appears to be a notorious character, and, no doubt, one among an organized band of thieves now in our midst. Several other charges, wherein he was alleged to have committed thefts, were brought against him.

There is now lying in the Court House a bundle of bedding, which the defendant is said to have stolen from one of the cars of the W. & W. R. R. Co., which the owner recovered by calling at Justice Conoley's office and identifying the same.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—BURSTING OF A STEAMBOAT FOLK.—On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, p. m. one of the boilers of the wrecking steamer *Alpha* exploded, which resulted in severely injuring several persons, and the total destruction of the vessel.

The *Alpha* was engaged, at the time of the disaster, in pumping water from the wreck of the transport *Thorn*, some 3 miles below the city.

The engineer of the boat, Henry Crowley, colored, has since been seen, and is certainly killed, James Harris, colored, fireman, was seriously injured, having been badly scalded and received several contusions. This man will, in all probability soon die, as his injuries are of too serious nature to admit of his recovery.

At the time of the explosion the officers and the whites of the crew were at dinner, and were all more or less injured, their names are as follows: James Orrell of Wilmington, N. C., Chief Engineer; John Williams of Newbury, Massachusetts, and John States of Baltimore, Maryland. The commander of the steamer, Capt. Jerro Wager of Troy, N. Y., was also slightly injured.

The *Alpha* had for some time past been engaged in raising the different vessels sunk in the river by the Confederates previous to the evacuation.

The *Alpha*, we believe, was owned by a Wrecking Company in Norfolk, Va.

A small tug boat also called the *Alpha*, was lying alongside the wrecking boat at the time of the disaster, and rescued the sufferers, who were immediately brought up to the city and placed under medical treatment. This boat sustained no damage from the explosion.

We learn that the Engineer has a family in Newbern, and that the fireman, who was so badly hurt, came from Norfolk, Va.

The Last Battle Field.

Rev. Dr. Craven, on his way to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in New Orleans, stopped at Lynchburg, Va., and, in writing to the Raleigh *Enterprise*, makes the following touching allusion to Appomattox Court House, in Virginia:

"We have passed to-day through a locality of undying memories. Appomattox Court House will be remembered whenever Petersburg and Raleigh are forgotten. The whole country shows most impressively that the storm of war has passed over it. The debris of a ruined army of heroic men brings sadness to the soul. Over all this field of the dead struggle, the farmers plow and sow, new fences have been erected and the budding vegetation is just now awaking to the wooing of spring; but these signs of life, generally so welcome, seem discordant here. It seems to the sad soul and the fearful eye, that these old shoes, these broken guns, these fragments of wagons, wrecks of cars, pieces of a shattered weapon, and the bones of horses and nameless graves of many a Southern boy, ought to be in a desert.

As we look upon the forsaken batteries and immense hospitals of Farmville, or the stricken fields of Appomattox, we feel that the plough ought not to turn this soil, that the trees ought to be cut down, and that the birds ought to sing here again. No Union man, however true and loyal to the United States, if he is a man, could walk over this desolate field unmoved and untouched. Here a brave army surrendered, gave up its arms and laid its banners in the dust. Here lie the remains of a son and brother, for whom a mother's tears and a sister's weeps, and there is none to comfort them. Here lie the half unexposed bones of a father, whose little children still ask, 'when will father come home?' It is now night, it is raining gently, all is still, and I feel a lonely sadness that makes the heart ache."

For the Daily Journal.

Lieut. Colonel Maurice T. Smith. Messrs. Editors:—Upon reading in your issue of this morning, a paragraph containing the name which heads this communication, my mind instantly reverted to the first day of July, 1863—the commencement of the three days struggle at Gettysburg, and I remembered distinctly the tall, spare form and nervous countenance of the Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th N. C., as he appeared on the morning of that memorable day. Whether the remains to which you refer as reaching this State for interment, are those of the brave Lieut. Col. Smith, I do not, but that there was such an officer killed at Gettysburg, is well known to many of the surviving members of the 55th Division. He was wounded by a grape-shot through the chest, while commanding his regiment in a charge on the Federal right, about mid-day on the 1st of July, from the effects of which he expired a few hours afterwards.

Lieut. Col. Smith was a resident of Granville County, and during the first year of the war served as a sub-termin in the 12th N. C. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the finest tacticians and disciplinarians in the regiment; and he was certainly excelled by no one in qualities of the heart. He was modest, dignified and unassuming in manner, and his feelings and sympathies were as tender as a woman's. His gallantry and efficiency were such, that he secured his promotion to the Lieut. Col. of the 55th Regiment two or three months previous to his death, though he was but the second Captain in rank at the time.

It is gratifying to the few remaining members of Colonel Smith's regiment in the terrible conflict of the battle of Gettysburg, and who saw him fall, to know that his remains are to repose in the soil of his native State, North Carolina, and that a burial place has been engaged for his interment, with a noble soldier. The mention of such heroes and the thoughts of others who are now resting in peace, should bind a link of remembrance to the faces of those who now so joyfully revile the sacred cause for which they died.

NORMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1866.

The Civil Rights Bill in the House. The vote against the passage of the Civil Rights bill, in the House of Representatives, Monday, was as follows:

Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Frick, Glessner, Hardin, Kendrick, Harris, Hogan, Hubbell of New York, James M. Humphrey, Latham, McCall, McCall, Marshall, McPherson, Nicholson, Noel, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shand, Smith, Strauss, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Winslow, Winfield and Wright.

Mr. Ames of Massachusetts, and Mr. Julian of Indiana, voting yeo, had paired respectively with Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, and Stillwell of Indiana, voting nay.

The absentees were Messrs. Anderson, Blaine, Blow, Chandler, Culver, Driggs, Cunniff, Goodyear, Grider, Deas Hubbard, Jr., Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knapp, Mall, Sloan, Warner and Williams.

The only members elected as Unionists or Republicans, who voted against the bill on its final passage, were Messrs. James H. Humphrey and Major J. Raymond of New York; Thomas E. Noel of Missouri; Charles E. Phelps of Maryland; L. R. Rousseau, William H. Randall, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky; and K. V. Whaley of West Virginia.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says: It was considered by the managers of the *diablerie* of the Star-Chamber convolve in Congress that the stale thing of passing the civil rights bill in the House should be accompanied by those noisy and noisy demonstrations that are so often resorted to by showmen to make up for the lack of acclamations of the people. Accordingly, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, announced so long as Saturday that he should move the previous question on Monday, if the House should consent, at which exhibition of irony the Republican side indulged in general laughter.

This was the prelude to usual tricks and arrangements of politicians, which were put in force throughout the sabbath, to procure a large attendance of the faithful to respond to the spectacle on yesterday. As per schedule, all ranks, sexes, and conditions of Radical partizan-ship were there. The superior class of office-holders and lobby men, in an excess of patriotic enthusiasm, were to be repressed from breaking over the barriers of privilege, to the sacred presence of the "patriots" of the popular branch. The less notable, white and black, crammed the galleries.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moves the previous question.—Some Democrats assert filibustering operations—the years and days are called—the result is the poor old thing of three to one of a majority upon, as per programme, a considerable number of persons, designated for the purpose, set up cheers, and waved hats and handkerchiefs with preconcerted vigor. *Vive la Bagatelle.*

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

RADICAL IMPORTUNITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President is besieged by every Republican politician who comes to the city to hang all the traitors in a row, with Jefferson Davis at the head. Every Radical upon his arrival here, pushes to the White House the inquiry, "Why don't you try Jeff. Davis and hang him?" All the children at home are represented as crying for the head of the rebel chief.

REPLIES OF THE PRESIDENT.—THE SUPREME COURT.

The President replies to these importunities that he is not a public executioner; that there are not five hundred of the court probably believe that Mr. Davis will be acquitted of the charge of treason if tried in any State lately in rebellion. Congress, no doubt, entertains the same opinion.

DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT.—PROBABLE RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.

Congress is now about to be brought, by Mr. Raymond's resolution, to a decision upon the subject, and if they refuse to take upon themselves the responsibility of action in the matter, it would not be surprising if the President should order that Jefferson Davis and his confederates be paroled or dismissed. Pains are taken, it will be seen, by the President's friends to exonerate him from all blame of the delay in bringing Messrs. Davis, C. C. Clay and others to a trial for treason.

RADICAL DETERMINATION TO KEEP THEIR POWER.

Congress, as it appears from the speeches made by Republican members at the Indiana demonstration Wednesday night, will not terminate the session till they shall have put it out of the power of the President to thwart their policy. So, having got him down, they will stay here, as was declared, to roll over him.

FROM EUROPE.

Warlike Preparations in Germany, Italy and Prussia.—Prussia and Italy Make Treaty.—Head Centre Stephens in Paris.

By the arrival of the Asia, we have news from London of date April 1. We give the most important received:

INCREASING DIFFICULTIES.—AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HALEFAX, April 11.—German difficulties were still increasing, but no actual hostilities had occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

General Benedek had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND ITALY.—PRUSSIAN PROTEST.

The Vienna *Debate* asserts that the great western powers intend to present identical notes at Berlin, deprecating of war. It is stated that not only a convention, but a formal treaty of alliance, had been concluded between Italy and Prussia.

Baron Von Bismark is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian ambassadors at the courts of the great powers, directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

DIPLOMATIC INTERVIEW.

Count Von Bismark had a long conference on the 29th with Count Karoff, Austrian ambassador to Berlin.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Orders have been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole Sixth army corps and several other regiments upon a war footing.

It is also stated that the Prussian army corps have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The Vienna *Abend Post* says that five Prussian army corps received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

ARMING IN ITALY.

Florence telegrams say that it is stated that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual collision had occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

United States five-twenty 71 at 71; Maryland State sixes 68 at 70.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

The editor of the *Paris Opinion Nationale* states that he had received a visit from the Head Centre Stephens, who announced his approaching departure for America.

The English news, political and general, is very meagre.

English War Ships.—The Fenian Fleet.

Two more English war ships are reported steaming to the northeastern headland of Campo Bello Island.

The Fenian vessels which arrived here a day or two ago, and which are armed with howitzers and twenty pounders, were not allowed to go out of the harbor at 12 o'clock last night, by order of the custom house officer.

The Fenians are confident and cool.

Matters are now in *status quo*, pending further orders.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN HEAD CENTRE.

PORT HOPE, April 9.—Michael Murphy and staff left Toronto by this morning's express train for Boston. They were all fully armed and displayed revolvers freely. It is supposed they are en route to Campo Bello to join the army of the Fenian Republic.

ARREST OF MURPHY AND PROMINENT FENIANS.

TORONTO, Canada West, April 10.—The arrest of Murphy causes much excitement. Sheehy, the Secretary of the Hibernian Society, has just been arrested, and the officers are after other prominent Hibernians.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Winchester News says:—"The work of